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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1862. Terms: $1,50 per year.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1862.

From the New York Times.

THE SIEGE OF FT. DONELSON.

Investment of the Position—The Attack by the Gunboats—Desperate Attempts of the Rebels to Raise the Siege—Irresistible Bravery of the National Forces—The Surrender—Large Number of Field Batteries Captured—The Confederate Soldiers Attempt to Shoot Floyd—The Regiments Taken Prisoners.

IN CAMP NEAR FT. DONELSON, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.]

All the regiments fought gallantly, with, perhaps, one or two exceptions. The Kentucky regiment which retreated has but lately been recruited; the men are indisciplined, and lack that confidence in themselves and each other which is obtained by military training. The 45th Illinois is also accused of having made a rather precipitate and unwarranted retreat, but probably they have sufficient reasons to satisfy themselves at least, and probably the public.

The next morning, Sunday, Gen. Buckner, commander of the fort, to the great astonishment of everybody, sent out a request for a cessation of hostilities until noon, that some arrangement might be agreed upon for a surrender of the position. Gen. Grant required an unconditional surrender, and this, after some grumbling on the part of the rebel commander, was agreed to. Soon after, the Stars and Stripes were floating from the parapet of the fort, and swung gracefully a little later from the cupola of the Court-house, in the little town of Dover.

The correspondence which passed between Gens. Grant and Buckner was spicy in some respects, but has probably been, ere this, given you by telegraph, so I will not repeat it.

Appearance of Fort Donelson.

The first thing that strikes one upon entering Fort Donelson, is its immense strength. Fort Henry was thought to be almost a Gibraltar, but its strength is weakness when compared to that of Donelson. Along Dover, the Cumberland River runs nearly north. A half mile or so below, it makes a short bend to the west, for some 200 yards or so, and then turns again, and pursues its natural course due north. Right in this bend, on the left bank of the river, and commanding it to the north, are two water batteries, side by side, and nearly down to the water's edge.

The main battery has nine guns, all looking straight down the river. The left-hand gun is a 10-inch columbiad—the rest are 32-pounders. The other battery has three guns—the middle one a formidable rifled 64-pound columbiad—the others 64-pound howitzers. All these guns are protected by breastworks of immense thickness, the tops of which are composed of coffee sacks filled with earth. Back of these batteries the shore rises with a pretty steep ascent till it forms a hill whose top is nearly or quite 100 feet above the water. On the top of this hill is Fort Donelson, an irregular work which encloses about 100 acres. The only guns in the Fort are four light siege guns, a 12-pound howitzer, two 24-pound guns, and one 64-pound howitzer. West of the Fort, in the direction of the place occupied by Gen. Grant, and south towards Gen. McClernand's position, the country is a succession of hills. For several hundred yards around the Fort the timber has all been cut down, so as to afford a fair sweep for the Confederate guns. Surrounding the whole Fort and town and distant from the former about a mile, is a trench for riflemen, which runs completely around from the river bank above Dover almost to a point near the river some distance below the water batteries. Directly west of the Fort, and within the rifle pit, are formidable abattis, which would render an advance from that direction almost an impossibility.

Soon after entering the Fort, we found that Gen. Pillow has been in command, but, in company with Gen. Floyd, had that morn[illegible] precipitate retreat up the C[illegible] upon a rebel transport. Accomp[illegible] was his brigade, consist[illegible] 7th Regiments Virg[illegible] of the garris[illegible]d, and [illegible] cap[illegible] were batteries of light artillery, except the heavy guns mounted in the fort and water batteries. There were also from ten to fifteen thousand stand of small arms, the larger part of which are shot-guns, rifles and flint-lock muskets.

The regiments which surrendered were as follows:

Col. Gants' Battalion, 9th Tennessee Cavalry, 800 men.
Forest's Brigade, Louisiana Cavalry, 1,100 men.
49th Tennessee Infantry, Col. Bailey.
30th Tennessee, Col. J. M. Head.
53d Tennessee, Col. Vorhees.
50th Tennessee, Col. Abernethy.
10th Tennessee, Col. Hieman.
1st Battalion, Col. Colms.
51st Tennessee, Col. Suggs.
14th Mississippi, Col. ——.
4th Mississippi, Col. Drake.
3d Mississippi, Col. ——.
20th Mississippi, Col. ——.
20th Kentucky, Col. ——.
3d Tennessee, Col. Brown.
One Alabama regiment, Col. Hughes.
2d Kentucky, Col. ——.

There were in addition to this force a large number of field batteries, and three companies that worked the water batteries, commanded respectively by Captains Ross, Beaumont and Graham.

The troops were mainly in citizens' clothes, their only military insignia being black stripes on their pants. Many of the officers had the regular gray uniform, while others wore the army blue, the only difference from the United States style being the great profusion of gold lace.

In conversation with many of the officers and men, I learn that a majority of the Tennessee regiments enlisted for twelve months, and since they have been in service have not received a cent of pay, but have been obliged to defray their own expenses from the beginning. Their hatred of Pillow and Floyd is bitter, as it is thought that these worthies deserted them in a most cowardly manner. The feeling was so strong against Floyd that several of the Confederate soldiers fired at him as he was leaving, and it is asserted by many that he was killed. Floyd some time since proved himself a thief, and now has shown himself, in addition, a coward.

Last evening and to-day, the troops are being embarked on the transports and sent down the river. What disposition will be made of them I do not know.

The loss of the rebels is not exactly known, but is undoubtedly severe. Every house in Dover was filled with dead and wounded, and from this and other circumstances, it is probably not far from the truth to estimate their loss at fully equal to ours, and quite probably greater. The rebels, during the three days, succeeded in capturing quite a large number of National soldiers—in all, probably from 60 to 100. When Floyd and Pillow left, they took all the prisoners with them, and they are now probably caged at Nashville.

Anxiety about the Killed and Wounded—Results of the Victory—A Review of the Battle—A Rebel Lieutenant from Brooklyn.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1862.

The intelligence that flashed along the wires that Donelson had fallen—the intelligence that set bells to jubilating and bonfires blazing, that awoke an almost spontaneous cheer from the throats of the twenty millions of the North, that sent the blood pulsating in an almost delirious frenzy of delight through the veins of the nation, carried with it also many a dread foreboding, and sent the blood in icy pulsations back upon many a shrinking heart, particularly was this the case all over Illinois, and in portions of Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana and Ohio.

Scarcely had the masses begun their rejoicing—scarcely had the roseate shimmer of bonfires begun to reflect the joyousness of the people, ere from all parts of the Northwest, mothers, sisters, fathers, brothers, had started for the scene of the late action. Every train that has reached here since Monday, has been crowded to the uttermost with these anxious relatives, until to-day Cairo is filled till there is scarcely a square inch unoccupied. The general delight which on Monday nearly made the whole North frantic, is not felt here. There is, of course, pride at the invincible gallantry of our troops, and joy at their magnificent success—but both are chastened down to the soberness of twilight. Unable to get farther, they await here the tardy arrival of the intelligence from above, which shall bring confirmation to their alternating hopes and fears.

The people have proud cause for rejoicing, and with it much for tears. The foe was strong and determined, and ere vanquished he struck a blow which went deep, and almost reached the very heart of the nation. We do not know how great is our loss, but yet it is large enough to cover the Northwest with crape, like a mother in mourning for her first born. There is scarcely a household in Southern Illinois over which a shadow has not been flung from the sable wing of the Azrael, that presided over the bloody heights around Donelson.

As it frequently happens, when information is most wanted there just now none to be had for those who are awaiting here what will send them home rejoicing or heart-broken. No civilians, except those professionally attached to the army, are allowed to ascend the river, and hence the waiting relatives who, women and all, are almost insane in their desire to proceed at once to the fort and learn the worst, are necessitated to stay here, and in sickening suspense await the result of official action. Occasionally a stray officer gets in, and in response to a thousand eager inquiries, he perhaps lifts the load from a single heart, or crushes it in hopeless misery, as he informs some one of the death or safety of some son, husband or brother.

The first result of the victory was boundless, unclouded sunshine—the next will be clouds of the darkest woe. Still it will be a consolation to the bereaved hearts to know that the mourned one could never have died in a better cause, or on a more glorious occasion—a faint relief, 'tis true, but yet one which will carry some weight, and which will be accompanied by the sympathy and honor of the whole nation.

The more the late battle is thought over, the greater it seems, and the greater the magnitude of its results. The way to Nashville opened, the northern line of rebel defences broken completely, and almost the entire South left exposed to the advance of the National troops, Columbus as good as taken, an immense army, the very flower of Tennessee, captured, consternation and demoralization carried to the uttermost parts of the haughty, rebellious South, are among a few of the results of the conflict decided last week on the Cumberland. It may be added to these that Bull Run is avenged, the boasted invulnerability of the hirsute braggarts of the South completely refuted, and Tennessee freed forever from the beggarly thraldom of Davis, and other kindred conspirators.

As the battle and its results grow in magnitude as they are contemplated, so do the separate actions which make up the sum total of the contest.

The prominent events of the three days' fighting separate naturally into the following:

Thursday—the bombardment of the fort by the Carondelet, and the charge upon the breastworks by three regiments—the 48th, 17th and 49th Illinois regiments—led by Col. Morrison.

Friday—the attack on the Fort and Water Batteries by the gunboats.

Saturday—the attack in the morning of the enemy upon McClernand's wing, composed of Wallace's and Ogleby's Brigades; the storming in the afternoon of the Rifle Pit, by Gen. C. F. Smith, and about the same time the driving back of the enemy on the extreme right of our force by the 8th Missouri and 11th Indiana, both under command of Morgan L. Smith of the first-named regiment.

I have given you in former letters particulars of the engagements, but I think the grouping of the prominent events will serve to render the whole thing more easily understood.

According to the admissions of the rebel officers, the casualties from the attack by the Carondelet were greater than those which resulted from the combined attack of the whole fleet the next day. The attempt made at the same time to storm the rifle pit, by Col Morrison, was a very gallant, but seemingly an ill-advised operation. The bravery of the regiments did not avail them in securing their object, while the wounding of their leader obliged them to retreat.

The attack the next day on the water batteries was neither the least brilliant nor the most successful effort of the siege.—About the only result was, that a single gun of the enemy was dismounted, and the unequaled fighting qualities of the fleet demonstrated. The gunnery was generally of an indifferent character, owing to the fact of the great difference in the height of the boats and the batteries. A very large number of the shots passed over the fort and burst among the troops of McClernand's Division, a mile beyond the works.

The events of Saturday were of the most important character. The whole conflict of the morning, so far as the right wing is connnected, was generally in favor of the enemy. One regiment was completely routed, and the rest, from lack of ammunition in some cases, and the overpowering forces of the enemy in others, were driven back a distance of two miles.—Toward night, a charge of the eighth Missouri and Eleventh Indiana, under Colonel Smith, drove the enemy back at the point of the bayonet, regained the lost ground and recovered Swartz's and McAllister's Batteries, which had been captured by or abandoned to, the enemy in the course of the day.

But the most gallant operation of the whole day, and in fact of the whole siege, was that in which Gen. Smith, on the left, carried a portion of the enemy's breastwork at the point of the bayonet.

A Brigade, under Col. Cook, of the Seventh Illinois, was ordered to make a demonstration near the right of General Smith, in order to attract the attention of the enemy.

When this had been done, Gen. Smith led the Second Iowa, Col. Tuttle; the Seventh Iowa, Col. Lanman, and the Fifty-second Indiana, Col. ——, straight against that portion of the enemy's works that fronted his left and centre. General Smith led the charge in person, and in the face of a *feu d'enfer*, that swept down the men by scores, they advanced upon the works, mounted them, with the gallant Iowa Second in the lead, and drove the rebels out with the bayonet. Gen. Smith was the first man to mount the breastwork, his cap waving at the point of his sword, and his bearing as cool and possessed amidst the deadly storm that hailed around him as if he had been puffing a cigar in the rotunda of the Astor House.

This last action closed up the fighting. The National troops slept that night in the work they had captured, and the next morning would have marched on the enemy, had not the rebels wisely concluded to surrender.

The Rebel officers seem very generally satisfied with what fighting they have seen, and would be glad to be allowed to go home and stay there. Dozens of them assured me that they would willingly take the oath, and give ample security to keep quiet, if the Government would only allow them to go South. They were generally well supplied with confederate scrip and Tennessee shinplasters, much of which was bought up by our men as curiosities. I conversed with a good many privates, who professed the greatest astonishment at the kindly treatment extended them by their captors. They had all along been assured by the South that if taken by the Yankees they would all be hung, and if the Yankees once penetrated the South they would burn all the houses, free all the negroes, hang the men and violate the women.—These miserable, outrageous falsehoods they believed, and in view of the supposed fiendish character of Northern men, had been induced to enlist. "The Southern Confederacy is a humbug!" said an officer, with more emphasis than elegance—a remark which was echoed by a dozen rebel bystanders. Such seemed to be the prevalent opinion, and I believe that if all the thousands captured at Fort Donelson were released unconditional to-day, five-sixths of them would return to their homes and follow legitimate business.

Among the prisoners was a Lieut. Sweny, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y. He was stationed in a rifle-pit, and some sixty yards from him was a Birge's Sharpshooter behind a tree. The Lieutenant could not lift a finger above the breastwork without getting a shot from the rebel-stalker, until finally, having been shot at half a dozen times, his patience gave out, and jumping up he bawled out, "Come out from behind that tree, you Yankee!" &c. "Come out from behind that breastwork, you cowardly rebel!" &c., was the prompt rejoinder. The Lieutenant instantly seized a musket and sprang over the works—Birge steped out squarely from the tree, and then each took three fair shots at the other. Birge's last shot just lifted the hair above the others ear, whereat he sprang back into the rifle-pit, and the other coolly resumed his tree and his occupation of popping at rebel heads. Each, during the duel, was in such a hurry to kill the other first that both fired with bad aim, and hence the harmless result of this novel encounter.

One of the most terrible things connected with the fight is the burning to death of some of our wounded. In several places the woods were set on fire from the wads in the rebel shot-guns which swept over places where our wounded had fallen. Quite a number of bodies were found whose clothing had burned wholly or nearly off. This feature is almost too horrible for credence, yet there is no doubt of its entire truthfulness. It is also believed that during Thursday night several of our wounded soldiers, who had fallen in out of the way places and were unable to drag themselves back to camp, were frozen to death.

It is not believed that there will be any fight of magnitude at Clarksville. The rebel officers say that somewhere between Clarksville and Nashville the National troops will be met by a force of not less than 100,000 men. If so, another fight, and one of no inconsiderable magnitude, is in prospect. GALWAY.

The troops made the march in good order, the head of the column arriving within two miles of the fort at 12 o'clock M. At this point the enemy's pickets were met and driven in.

The fortifications of the enemy were from this point gradually approached and surrounded, with occasional skirmishing on the line. The following day owing to the non-arrival of the gunboat and reinforcements sent by water, no attack was made; but the investment was extended on the flanks of the enemy and drawn closer to his works, with skirmishing all day. The evening of the 13th the gunboats and reinforcements arrived. On the 14th a gallant attack was made by Flag-officer Foote upon the enemy's works with his fleet. The engagement lasted probably one hour and a half, and bid fair to result favorably to the cause of the Union, when two unlucky shots disabled two of the armored gunboats, so that they were carried back by the current. The remaining two were very much disabled also, having received a number of heavy shots about the pilot-house and other parts of the vessels. After these mishaps I concluded to make the investment of Fort Donelson as perfect as possible, and partially fortify and await repairs to the gunboats. This plan was frustrated, however, by the enemy making a most vigorous attack upon our right wing, commanded by Gen. J. A. McClernand, with a portion of the force under Gen. L. Wallace. The enemy were repelled after a closely contested battle of several hours, in which our loss was heavy. The officers, and particularly field officers, suffered out of proportion. I have not the means of determining our loss even approximately, but it cannot fall far short of 1,200 killed, wounded and missing. Of the latter I understand through Gen. Buckner about 250 were taken prisoners. I shall retain enough of the enemy to exchange for them, as they were immediately shipped off, and not left for recapture.

About the close of this action the ammunition in the cartridge-boxes gave out, which with the loss of many of the field officers, produced great confusion in the ranks. Seeing that the enemy did not take advantage of this fact, I ordered a charge upon the left—enemy's right—with the Division under Gen. C. F. Smith, which was most brilliantly executed, and gave to our arms full assurance of victory. The battle lasted until dark, giving us possession of part of their intrenchments.—An attack was ordered upon their other flank, after the charge by Gen. Smith was commenced, by the Division under Gens. McClernand and Wallace, which, notwithstanding the hours of exposure to a heavy fire in the fore part of the day, was gallantly made, and the enemy further repulsed. At the points thus gained, night having come on, all the troops encamped for the night, feeling that a complete victory would crown their labors at an early hour in the morning. This morning, at a very early hour, Gen. S. B. Buckner sent a message to our camp under a flag of truce, proposing an armistice, &c. A copy of the correspondence which ensued is herewith accompanied.

I cannot mention individuals who specially distinguished themselves, but leave that to division and brigade officers, whose reports will be forwarded as soon as received. To division commanders, however, Gens. McClernand, Smith and Wallace, I must do the justice to say that each of them were with their commands in the midst of danger, and were always ready to execute all orders, no matter what the exposure to themselves.

At the hour the attack was wade on Gen. McClernand's command I was absent, having received a note from Flag-officer Foote, requesting me to go and see him, he being unable to call.

My personal Staff, Col. J. D. Webster, Chief of Staff; Col. J. Riggin, Jr., Volunteer Aid; Capt. J A. Rawlin, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. C. B. Lagow and W. S. Hillyer, Aids, and Lieut.-Col. V. B. McPherson, Chief Engineer, all are deserving of personal mention for their gallantry and services.

For full details and reports and particulars, reference is made to the reports of the Engineer, Medical Director, and Commanders of Brigades and Divisions, to follow.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Brigadier-General.

☞ A Baltimore correspondent says: "The following actually occurred at the 'general delivery' of our post office. A genuine Irishman approached the window, and handing the clerk in attendance a letter, remarked in the richest brogue:

"'Plase Sir, and will you send this lethur to brother Tim, who lives two miles be-yant the Re-lay House?'

"The clerk, taking the letter, replied that he would send it to the post-office at that place.

"Sure, Sir, how will brother Tim get the lethur, if you send it there? Don't I tell you that he lives two miles be-yant the Re-lay House!'

"The clerk smilingly answered that as there was no post-office nearer to him than the Relay House, he would be compelled to send it there. The Irisher still appeared to be bothered and dissatisfied; but, after scratching his noddle a while a bright idea seemed to strike him, and approaching the window with a beaming countenance, says:

"'I have it now, sir? Write on the back of it Brother Tim will plase call at the Re-lay House and get this letter!'"

My Own Picture.

Suppose all Christians were just like me, what would become of the world? Suppose none prayed more, or more fervently, how many sinners would be awakened? How many revivals sent? Suppose none were more faithful in exhorting the impenitent, how many would be led to Christ? If none evinced more of the power and spirit of holiness in their lives, how many gainsayers and skeptics would be convinced and put to silence? If none were more liberal than I am, how would the pastor be sustained, the bread of life sent to the perishing, the kingdom of the Redeemer extended to the ends of the earth? In short, if all Christians were like me, when would the Millennium come—the day of Zion's triumph—when there shall be one Lord, and his name one; every knee bowing, and every tongue confessing to him alone? Alas! have I not too much reason to fear that that happy day is yet far distant, if no one is to be more efficient in bringing it about than I am? Oh, if my faith, and my zeal, and my liberality are the measure for the whole church, there would be a sad prospect for this dark, ruined world! Who would take care of our country if no one was more willing to sacrifice his own ease and comfort for it than I am? Who would give the water of life to famishing millions in heathen lands, if none had more bowels of compassion than I have? And why should any one feel more responsibility in these matters than I do? If I can free my skirts, why may not others? Have we not all one Master, one Judge, to whom we must render our account? If then, I can answer for my delinquencies, others have no more difficulty. There is no justice in easing one while all the rest are burdened. If I can get a dispensation to serve Mammon, Belial, or Self, why may not others? If I may love the Lord, with less than my whole mind, and soul, and strength, and neighbor less than myself, so may every disciple of Jesus. And if I may seek the gratification of my own desires as the first end of my being, so may all the world beside. And Satan may riot amid universal ruin and death, till the last trump shall wake us all to receive according to our deeds, whether good or bad.

Exchange of Prisoners of War.

The public has had several tariffs brought before it of late, but here is the very latest. It is a tariff to regulate the exchange of prisoners of war, and appears in a recent order to General Halleck from Gen. McClellan. This tariff was adopted between this country and England during the war of 1812, and is as follows:

General, commander-in-chief or admiral—sixty men.

Lieutenant-general, or vice-admiral—forty men.

Major-general, or rear-admiral—thirty men.

Brigadier-general, or commodore with a broad pennant, and a captain under him—twenty men.

Colonel, or captain of a line-of-battle-ship—fifteen men.

Lieutenant-colonel, or captain of a frigate—ten men.

Major, or commander of a sloop-of-war, bomb-ketch, fire-ship or packet—eight men.

Captain, or lieutenant, or master—six men.

Lieutenant, or master's mate—four men.

Sub-lieutenant, or ensign, or midshipman, warrant officer, masters of merchant vessels, and captains of private armed vessels—three men.

Non commissioned officers, or lieutenants and mates of private armed vessels, mates of merchant vessels, and all petty officers of ships-of-war—two men.

Private soldiers, or seamen—one man.

A Secession Letter.

A correspondent of the Cincinati *Gazette* writes from Nashville:

Among the letters found at Columbus was one of which I copy the following extract. It was from a young man named James G. Hollinshade, of the Tenth Louisianna Regiment, to his father in Baton Rouge. I duobt only the portion of the epistle which relates to military matters

Its date is Feb, 27, 1862:

"The d——d Yankees are whipping us, or at least it looks so. Gen. Polk says Tilghman always was an Abolisionists, and that Buckner is a coward. As for Pillow and Floyd, the dirty thieves, I hope I will live to see either of them, and will not want to live another day if I don't shoot them on sight. The Yankees are coming down to Columbus after us. I am afraid we will have to give in if they bring all their gunboats to shoot at us with. 'Anything but the infernal gunboats,' says Gen. Polk. But I hear we are to leave Columbus in a few days. I don't know where we will go. I think we had better go some place where the gunboats can't reach us.

Some of our boys are getting discouraged but I still feel sure we can't be conquered

At least I want to try it again before my time is out, which will be next month.

I will go back to the store after that, because I dont like soldier's life."

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1862.

To the People of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon and Mifflin Counties.

No. 5.

We said we would endeavor to show why the Railroad Company wanted Mr. HALL in Congress. We presume that the Company is determined, if possible, to carry out a rule in Mr. Hall's case which it adopted years ago, viz: *Always to promote its faithful servants.* If the brakesman is active and attentive, performs his task to the satisfaction of his employers, they will raise him to the position of Conductor, and so with all of its servants. The only question asked concerning the applicant for promotion is, Has he served the Company well? It need not be that he has served it honestly, (we know two cases where the men seemed to be preferred because they refused to pay us the rent for the houses they occupied whilst in the employ of the company,) as far as outsiders are concerned, but has he served it zealously and successfully.

Need we tell our readers that Mr. Hall has earned promotion from his master, the 'GREAT CORPORATION,' which makes and re-makes men at a nod; which carries a Legislature in its breeches pocket? Although Mr. Hall is entitled to nothing from the people whom he has WILFULLY and WICKEDLY deceived, yet we take this opportunity of saying that he well deserves a rich reward from the Railroad Company, to which he never played false. For it, he has labored night and day, rose early, and sat up late. To please his grasping employer, he has stained his reputation, caused all good men to shun him, and blighted all his future prospects in life. To advance its interests, he deliberately voted to relieve it from paying its FAIR PROPORTION OF TAXES, when he knew that he must face an OUTRAGED AND INDIGNANT CONSTITUENCY, to whom he had given the most SOLEMN PLEDGES that his vote should always be given against the repeal of "THE TONNAGE TAX."

To increase the overflowing treasury of his master, the GREAT COMPANY, he cooly voted into it, FROM THE POCKETS OF THE HARD-WORKING FARMER AND LABORER, SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

In fact, nothing was too hard for him to accomplish—nothing too destructive of the PEOPLE'S INTERESTS for him to favor. The only question with Mr. Hall was: Is it for the interest of my Master the Railroad Company?

And now, after having faithfully served it for three years in the State Legislature, the Railroad Company wants to reward its faithful servant by promotion to the National Congress. He has worked himself to death, politically, for the Company—they are now trying to *galvanize* him into life.

It is said that the Railroad Company has a huge account against the National Government for carrying troops, munitions, &c., during the past year—that the charges for these services are so exorbitant, that the departments have refused to pass them—that now the Company intend, at a proper season, when the complexion of that body suits them, to make application to Congress for payment.

How anxious, therefore, must the Company be to get Mr. Hall into Congress? How serviceable he will be to them, when it comes to voting the PEOPLE'S MONEY. No matter if the POOR MAN MUST PAY TAXES on everything he eats, drinks or wears, the Company know, by sweet experience, that Mr. Hall will be none the less ready to vote these HARD WRUNG TAXES, by hundreds of thousands, into their coffers.

When it comes to voting this money, the Railroad Company must, *by all means*, have Mr. Hall in Congress.

It is also pretty well understood, we believe, that the Railroad Company has in view the building of the Great Pacific Railroad. That to this end peculiar privileges are to be applied for to Congress—that immense subsidies are to be asked from the National Treasury, before she will undertake the work. Here again will be the place for Mr. Hall to display his peculiar abilities; that tact for financial voting, with which he is so familiar. It is indeed whispered about that he and Gen. HEWIT have already agreed upon how much of this road they will contract to build.

These are a few of the reasons why the Railroad Company wants Mr. Hall in Congress. Should the People desire to know how Mr. HALL will vote on any or all of these questions, there will be no difficulty in getting any number of PLEDGES from him, but as to whether he will fulfil his pledges, that is altogether another matter. We have lately learned that Mr. Hall's creed is this: That the People are easily *humbugged* in Politics and Religion, and that he who humbugs them most effectually, is entitled to the most credit. We think you are mistaken, Mr. Hall? Time will tell.

Hall's Questions.

Mr. Hall, in three heavy editorials written by him and his clerk, for the *Standard, Register,* and the Railroad paper printed in Altoona, has seen fit, we understand, to ask us quite a number of questions. Whether he really wants them answered or not is hard to tell, but, as it is said that he has published them several times, and taken up considerable space in his exceedingly valuable sheets, to save him all further expense, (for we presume that Traugh, Caldwell and McCrum charge him at least advertising rates for inserting his editorial gabble), we will tell him how he can get each and all of his questions answered, to the full extent of our knowledge and belief.

Well, then, Mr. Hall, just come out boldly, and sign your name to your interrogatories—show your hand like a man, and we will answer to your heart's content. Although you may lack some important elements in character, your position we will recognize, at least to the extent of answering your interrogatories. Of course we have no intelligent friend who will expect us to answer the questions you put to us through every Tom, Dick, and Harry, who is unfortunate enough to be bought up by you. We hav'nt the time, Mr. Hall, and if we had, we could use it to a much better purpose. But if the Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania will just sign L. W. HALL to his questions, he will not wait long for an answer.

☞ They do not tell us who they voted for in 1860 for President.—*Whig.*

Well, *we* voted for Stephen A. Douglas. Is that satisfactory?—*Standard.*

After reading the above, we examined the official vote for President in 1860, and find that *fifteen* gentlemen running for the office of Electors, *as Douglas men,* received each 238 votes in Blair county! That would seem to be the number of Democrats in the county who act in concert with the *Standard.* Now that the *Standard* goes for Hall, it would be fair to say that it will take that number of Democrats over to him. But as there were 27 Electors to be elected, we suppose Mr. Traugh only cast a *half ticket,* or perhaps he voted the other half for Bell-Everett. It cannot be, after what he has said, that the other half was cast for John C. Breckinridge.

The Breckinridge ticket ran over 1200 This would make the *Standard's* influence in its own party about 200 votes out of 1400. If the respectable portion of his party, with a vote of 1200 in the county, should start a paper, it would, of course, oppose the the selling out of the party to Hall, and frustrate the present design of Traugh. But as the District now stands, Traugh's 200 votes may be of great service to Hall's friends.

We shall hereafter do Traugh the justice to call him a Douglas-Bell-Everett Democrat, if his statement, as above quoted, is true.

New Apportionment.

It now turns up that Pennsylvania is entitled to 24 Congressmen, instead of 23, as heretofore. A new arrangement of the Districts will have to be made by the present Legislature. As Mr. HALL made this district last year to suit himself, by casting out Somerset and taking in his pet Mifflin, he will not now let it be disturbed.

☞ Brig. Gen. McDowell was yesterday confirmed by the Senate as major general of volunteers.

☞ It is said that the seat of war on the Potomac is worn threadbare.

☞ We publish the following at the request of one of our citizens. One of Hall's points is to so manage men as to make them believe they are acting on their "own hook." This is clearly a case of that kind. We believe the writer honest and sincere in the matter:

For the Whig.

"Can any one imagine why this letter was addressed to Mr. Hall, a citizen of Altoona?"—Address No. 4, Blair County Whig.

It would be injustice to Mr. Hall to leave the above query unanswered. When it is known to the writer, and many others, how the letter above referred to was brought out. Last fall, when an effort was being made by the citizens of this place and elsewhere to procure the repairs of the Pennsylvania Canal, the writer and others called upon L. W. Hall, and urged him to go to Philadelphia and solicit the immediate attention of the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to said repairs. Mr. Hall did go to Philadelphia, and after having an interview with President Thompson, returned, and assured us that the repairs would be made at no distant day. Some time after this, the people were still in doubts about the matter, and Mr. Hall was again called upon, and asked to procure an expression of opinion as to when the repairs would be commenced, and the letter referred to was the result of his inquiry of Mr. Wierman. The letter was handed to one of our citizens, who thought proper to have it published; not for the purpose of any other object than to convince our interested citizens that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were acting in good faith in the matter.

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

GRADUAL EMANCIPATION.

Special Message of the President.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Reprsentatives—I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies, which would be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end; but if it does command such approval, I deem it of importance that the States and people immediately interested should be at once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it. The Federal Government would find its highest interest in such a measure, as one of the most efficient means of self-preservation.

The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that this Government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all slave States north of such parts will then say—"The Union for which we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with the Southern section." To deprive them of this hope substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it as to all the States initiating it. The point is not that all the States tolerating slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation; but that while the offer is equally made to all, the more northern shall, by such initiation, make it certain to the more southern that in no event will the former ever join the latter in their proposed Confederacy. I say initiation, because, in my judgment, gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all.

In the mere financial or pecuniary view, any member of Congress, with the census tables and Treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditures of this war would purchase, at fair valuation, all the slaves in any named State. Such a proposition on the part of the General Government, sets up no claim of a right, by Federal authority, to interfere with slavery within State limits, referring, as it does, the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately interested.

It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them. In the annual message last December, I thought fit to say: The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed. I said this not hastily, but deliberately. War has been made, and continues to be an indispensable means to this end. A practical acknowledgment of the national authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease. If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend, and all the ruin which may follow it.—Such as may seem indispensable, or may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the struggle, must and will come.

The proposition now made is an offer only. I hope it may be esteemed no offence to ask whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons concerned than are the institution and property in it, in the present aspect of affairs While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended in the hope that it would soon lead to important results. In full view of my great responsibility to my God and to my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Correspondence of the Pittsburg Gazette.

Letter From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, March 14, 1862.

The House, a few minutes before twelve o'clock last night, got a final vote on the bill to repeal the tonnage tax. The vote was unexpectedly large—70 ayes to 26 noes. The four members not voted were equally divided—so that the full vote of the House would stand 72 ayes to 28 noes. The analysis of the nays is a curious one:

Philadelphia	17
On the direct line from Erie to the mouth of the West Branch of the Susquehanna	8
Two attorneys of the Penna. Railroad—Scott and Persking	2
Smith, of Chester	1
	28

Only one vote from the whole State against the repeal, except those whose position readily accounts for their votes.

Such a result was never before witnessed in the Pennsylvania Legislature. Only one member of the last Legislature, who voted for this bill, outside of Philadelphia was re-elected. He, Cowen, of Union, was saved by the Sunbury and Erie evening combination—all the rest were overwhelmed by the toranado in October. I did not anticipate, by any means, so strong an affirmative vote. But when the House found how the land lay, the whole of the doubtful vote joined the strong side.

The next question is, how will this bill fare in the Senate? My own impression is that the overwhelming vote of the House secures its passage in the Senate. The vote of 1861 in Senate was close. If the members holding over, vote as they did last year, the bill will certainly pass. The most of the newly elected members are expressly instructed. Two or three old Senators are suspected of having voted against the bill, whose votes, if necessary, would have been cast the other way. Now, they may say that the act of 1861 was a contract, and cannot be interfered with by any subsequent act. But they are now convinced that they will be closely watched at home by their constituents. I think however that the Senate will pass the bill and throw the responsibility on the Governor. The Attorney General will almost certainly advise the act of 1861 is a contract. The Governor I hope, will at least let it pass by the refusal to interfere.

What the end of these things will be no one can tell for the present.

One of the leading causes, freely given at Harrisburg, for the repeal of the act of 1861, is the ability and zeal of the Allegheny delegation.

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Banks, Barron, Beaver, Beebe, Bingham, Blanchard, Bliss, Boileau, Brown, (Mercer,) Brown, (Northumberland,) Busby, Cessna, Craig, Cellone, Divins, Donley, (Greene,) Dougherty, Elliott, Fox, Freeland, Gramble, Graham, Grant, Gross, Hall, Happer, Henry, Hess, Hoffer, Hoover, Hopkins, (Washington,) Hutchman, Kaine, Kennedy, Kline, Labar, Lenman, Lichtenwallner, M'Clellan; M'Coy, M'Culloch, Myers, Neimax, Peters, Potteiger, Rex, Rhodes, Ritter, Ross, (Luzerne,) Ross, (Mifflin,) Rowland, Russel, Ryon, Shannon. Stang, Tatte, Tracy, Tutton, Wakefield, Weidner, Williams, Wimley, Windle, Wolf, Worley Zeigler and Rowe, Speaker —70.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbot, Armstrong, Bates, Caldwell, Chatham, Cochran, Cowen, Dennis, Donnelly, (Philadelphia,) Duffield, Early, Gaskill, Greenbank, Hopkins (Philadelphia) Josephs, M'Makin, M'Manus, Pershing, Quigley, Scott, Smith, (Chester,) Smith, (Philadelphia) Thompson, Vincent, Warner and Wildey—25.

Important Orders from the President.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

Movement of the Entire Forces of the Army.

We take great pleasure in being able to give to the public the following war orders from "Honest Old Abe." They jingle a sweet sound of the true grit. Let all true patriots rejoice with exceeding joy at a speedy suppression of the wicked rebellion:

WASHINGTON, March 12.

The following orders by the President were published by authority in the Intelligencer of this morning. Their importance and bearing are manifest.

War Gazette Published by Authority.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Jan. 27th, 1861,

PRESIDENT'S GENERAL WAR ORDER NO. 1.

Ordered, that the 22d, day of Feb 1862 be a day for a general movement of the land and naval forces of the United States against the insurgent forces:—That especially the army at and about Fortress Monroe, the army of the Potomac, the army of Western Virginia, and the army of Mumfordsville, Ky., the army and flotilla at Cairo, and a naval force in the Gulf of Mexico be ready for movement on that day. That all other forces, both land and naval, with their respective commanders, obey existing orders for the time, and be ready to obey additional orders when duly given. That the Heads of Departments, especially the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, with all their subordinates, and the General in chief, with all other commanders and subordinates of land and naval forces, will severally be held to their strict and full responsibilities, for the prompt execution of this order.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, March 8th 1862.

PRESIDENT'S GENERAL WAR ORDER, NO. 2.

Ordered, First that the Major General commanding the army of the Potomac proceed forthwith to organize that part of said army destined to enter upon active operations, including the reserve, but excluding the troops to be left in the fortifications about Washington, into four army corps, to be commanded, according to seniority of rank, as follows:

First corps, to consist of four divisions, and to be commanded by Major General J McDowell.

Second corps, to consist of three divisions and to be commanded by Brigadiar Gen. E. V. Sumner.

Third corps, to consist of three divisions and to be commanded by Brigadier General S. P. Heintzleman.

Fourth corps to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brigadier General E. L. Keys.

2nd. That the divisions now commanded by the officers above assigned to the commands of corps shall be embraced in and form part of their respective corps.

3d. The forces left for defense of Washington will be placed in command of Brig. General J. Wadsworth, who shall also be military Governor of the district of Columbia.

4th. That this order be executed with such promptness and dispatch as not to delay the commencement of the operations already directed to be undertaken by the army of the Potomac.

5th. A fifth army corpse to be commanded by Major General N. P. Banks, will be formed by his own and General Shields late General Lander's division.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, March 11, 1862.

PRESIDENT'S GENERAL WAR ORDER; NO. 3.

Major General McClellan having personally taken the field at the head of the army of the Potomac, until otherwise ordered, he is relieved from the command of the other military departments, he retaining command of the department of the Potomac.

Ordered further that the departments now under the respective commands of General Halleck and Hunter, together with so much of that under General Buel as lies west of a north and south line, indefinitely drawn, through Knoxville, Tennessee, be consolidated and designated the department of the Mississippi, and that until otherwise ordered Major General Halleck have command of said department.

Ordered also that the country west of the department of the Potomac and east of the department or the Mississippi be a Military Department, and called the Mountain Department, that the same be commanded by Major General Fremont; that all the Commanders of Departments, after the receipt of this order by them respectively, report severally and directly to the Secretary of War; and that prompt, and frequent reports will be expected of all and each of them.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FROM BURNSIDE'S COMMAND.

BATTLE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

CAPTURE OF NEWBERN.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—The steamer Commodore arrived here this morning, direct from General Burnside's expedition. She reports the capture of Newbern, N. C., the defeat of the enemy there, and the capture of a large number of pieces of artillery, after a hard fought battle.

Our loss at Newbern is about 90 killed and 400 wounded.

Our men displayed great bravery.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—It is reported that 300 rebel prisoners were captured. Some of the reports make our loss from 50 to 60 killed and 250 to 300 wounded. The fight took place on Friday last.

There are rumors here that one of our Brigadier Generals was killed, but it is not thought to be reliable.

Our troops, under Gen. Burnside, landed on Thursday evening, near the mouth of Swann Creek, on the west side of the Neuse river, 15 miles below Newbern.—Owing to the dense fog, the naval vessels did not participate in the fight.

Early on Friday morning, the fight commenced. Our troops advanced along the country road running parallel with the Neuse river, but a mile or two in the rear. The road was skirted on the west side by the railroad and a dense swamp. All along the river side were a series of batteries, which were taken by our troops one after another. After some bloody hand to hand contests, our troops were divided into three brigades, under the command of Gens. Reno, Foster and Parke. We advanced gradually, the enemy deserting their guns, until we reached a line of earthworks extending across the road, from the river to the swamp, on the west, a distance of some two miles. These earthworks were very strong. They were located about 2 miles south of Newbern, and between these and the city ran the Trent river.

From Fortress Monroe.

The Merrimac Afloat, but Seriously Damaged.

A large force engaged in making Repairs.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 13, A. M.—Intelligence received from Norfolk is to the effect that the Merrimac is afloat at the navy yard, but in a seriously damaged condition. A large force is engaged upon her, making repairs.

Serious damage was received by one of the prongs on her bow, and the forward part of the vessel was stove in. That part is now being strengthened.

☞ A fool's heart is ever dancing to his lips.

The Battle at Pea Ridge, Ark.

Further Particulars—Ben. McCullough Killed—Gen. Price Wounded—Thirteen Pieces of Artillery Federal Loss—Eight Hundred to One Thousand—Heavy Loss of the Rebels—Fifteen Hundred Prisoners Taken.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—Further particulars of the great battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., have been received.

The rebel officers killed and wounded were: General Ben McCullough, killed; Brig. Gen. Slack, dangerously wounded; Col. Herbert, of La., killed, and General Price slightly wounded.

Thirteen pieces of artillery were captured from the enemy. Our loss is estimated at from 800 to 1000 killed and wounded. The loss of the rebels in killed and wounded is estimated at from 2,000 to 3,000.

About 1,500 prisoners were taken.

Two thousand Indians were engaged by the rebels. They scalped 18 of our killed.

Price retreated northward, followed by Gen. Jeff. C. Davis in pursuit.

While Gen. Seigel on the first day was engaged in protecting the army trains, he was three times surrounded by the enemy, but cut his way through each time.

The principal fighting on Thursday was done by Gen. Seigel's command. On Friday the battle became general. The most exposed position was occupied by Colonel Carr's division. The greatest loss was suffered by them. The losses of the 4th and 9th Iowa, 35th Illinois and 25th Missouri were from 150 to 200 in each regiment killed and wounded. Only 300 of the 24th Missouri regiment were present, but they lost 29 killed and a large number wounded. The 12th and 17th Missouri and 3d Iowa Cavalry and 8th Indiana lost about 40 men each.

Important Developments.

How Manassas might have been Taken.

Emancipation in the District of Columbia.

The following Washington despatches are from the New York *Evening Post:*

WASHINGTON, March 13.—it appears that Centreville was evacuated by the rebels some time before intelligence of the event was received here. A civilian from Massachusetts went out as far as Centreville on Sunday, found the place deserted, hoisted a rag on the earthworks, for want of a flag, and came back to tell General McClellan that he had taken possession. This fact was brought out yesterday in evidence taken by the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War.

It is expected that the bill providing for emancipation in the District of Columbia will pass Congress to-day.

A Methodist preacher from Prince William county, Virginia, came through our lines last week, to attend the Conference at Baltimore. He was permitted to proceed.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War are taking further evidence respecting the retreat from Manassas.

Some astounding facts have been developed, showing that at any time since October an attack upon the rebel army at that point must have been successful.

The Senate Territorial Committee will report in favor of the Ashley bill, rejected by the House yesterday.

Both the Senate and House are almost unanimous in favor of a large appropriation for iron-clad steamers.

From Gen. Banks' Command.

A Skirmish with Rebel Cavalry.

WINCHESTER, March 12.—This afternoon, while foraging on the Strausburg road, three miles distant, 26 of our cavalry came upon a large farm bearing the evidence of having recently occupied by Ashby's men. While the teams were loading with hay, about 200 of the latter came near, and threw out two companies to skirmish. Our men covered the departure of their teams and prepared to resist an attack, which was finally commenced.

Six Wisconsin pickets came up, and with rifles killed two of the enemy. One of our cavalry dashed upon the enemy amid a shower of bullets and killed one rebel with his pistol. The enemy made no effort at a charge, but gradually advanced as our men fell back to the town in good order and unharmed. It is a noticeable fact that for several months the inhabitants of this section of country have been entirely without coal, and with limited means of taansporting fuel into the towns. The gas works at Charlestown and Winchester have been closed for want of stock.

VICTORY.

ISLAND No. 10 IS OURS!

WITH ALL THE ENEMY'S AMMUNITION AND TRANSPORTS!

GEN. HALLECK SERENADED.

St. Louis, March 17.—In response to a serenade to-night, Gen. Halleck announced from the balcony of the Planter's House that *Island No.* 10 *is ours, with all the ammunition and transports the enemy had there.*

ANOTHER VICTORY IN ARKANSAS.

Three Rebe[illegible] Captured.

Genera[illegible] announced that anothe[illegible] by the U[illegible] in which [illegible]ured. [illegible] not

New Railroad Schedule.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 7.00 A M, c'ing with Fast Line East and Express Train West.
" 11.10 A. M., connecting with Mail Train East and West.
" 8.25 P. M., connecting with Fast L. West.

RETURNING.

LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8.40 A M, on departure of Fast Line East and Express Train West.
" 3.30 P. M., or on departure of Mail Train East and West.
" 9.10 P.M., or on departure of Fast L. West

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Sup't.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1862.

☞ Plenty in the *Register*—old dead advertisements.

☞ Good Spring fits—at Sturtsman's Tailor Shop.

☞ Read the conclusion of the very interesting account of the Siege of Fort Donelson, on our first page.

☞ A Lecture will be delivered by the Bishop of Pittsburg, at St. Mary's Church, Hollidaysburg, at 7½ o'clock on Sunday evening next.

☞ Wonder who got $100 "cash down," as the last raise on his price, in the American House, in this place, on a certain Encampment day, and would not leave town till he got it? Do not all answer at once!

DIDN'T MEAN IT.—The last Railroad *Tribune*, we understand, decries honesty in every shape. That is what we call *unintentional honesty* in HALL in his long editorial. Of course he would not do so if he knew it. We believe his clerk's article the best editorial. He *grates* so loud.

ALIVE AND KICKING.—We are pleased to learn that our young friend JOHN DELANCY, son of Fager Delancy, of Logan township, is at Hilton Head, in South Carolina, a member of the 76th Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Col. POWERS. He is in good health, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

☞ A correspondent of the Topeka Record, writing from Leroy, Coffey county says; "Times are getting better here. Everybody have their pockets full of Treasury notes. Corn is worth twenty five cents; flour $3.50; and cattle have advanced considerable. It is the intention now to move the Indians now at Fort Roe on the Verdigris, to this place. The agent is here contracting corn to feed them.

☞ An eminent and witty prelate was once asked if he did not think such a one followed his conscience. "Yes,' said his grace, 'I think he follows it as a man does a horse in a gig, he drives it first.'

☞ When a boy gets to think himself above parental authority, his parents should shake him in his belief.

☞ The speed of the Monitor is seven miles per hour. That of the Merrimac is not believed to be over five.

☞ Gen. Hunter was in the city yesterday. It is reported that he is to be assigned to some new command.

Pocket Book Lost--$5 Reward.

THE subscriber lost his Pocket Book in Altoona, on Wednesday, the 12th inst. It contained Peter Bradley's single bill for $43, (of whom John R. Vaughn is administrator); Philip Dempsey's for $29,25, and James Warden's for $50, all with bail, all dated 22d March, 1861. The owners are notified not to pay the said single bills to any other person than the subscriber. Also, a $1 note on the Waynesburg Bank, and a receipt for 19½ bushels wheat delivered at Walker's Mill, and some other papers. It was a small, old leather pocket book. Any person returning the book and its contents to this office, will receive $5 reward.
March 21:3tpd ABRAHAM RUSS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Thomas B. Lloyd and Samuel E. Henry has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves indebted by note or book account will call and settle the same with Henry Lloyd or Samuel E. Henry, at the New Warehouse, Canal Basin.

THOMAS B. LLOYD,
SAML E. HENRY.

Hollidaysburg, March 12, 1862.

NOTICE.

The undersigned take pleasure in giving notice that they have this day entered into partnership in the Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, and Forwarding and Commission business, at the New Warehouse, Canal Basin, where th[illegible] to see all their friends.

[illegible]ENRY LLOYD,
[illegible]MUEL E. HENRY.

Holl[illegible] 1862.

[illegible]-LAW, Ebensprofes[illegible]ill be [illegible]h end [illegible]62.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Blair County for the year 1861. **DR.**

By cash received from County Commissioners,		1517 75
1862. Jan. 8. By balance due Treasurer at settlement,		39 67
		1557 42

House Expenses.

Amount paid—		
Lloyd & Henry, groceries,	128 00	
Jas D Rea, groceries & medze,	62 78	
A L Holliday, groceries,	73 90	
J M Hewit, merchandise,	109 39	
Jas Condron, "	50 26	
A F Osterloh, hardware,	9 53	
T Barnes, groceries,	69 85	
H B Martin, coal,	19 22	
Porter, Miliken & Co., coal.	28 50	
J M Kinports, clothing,	30 69	
H M Roderick, lightning rod, &c.	57 60	
Elliot, White & Co, drugs,	53 91	
D K Ramey,	3 00	
S Hoover,	1 00	
		$697 63

Farm.

W McGraw, labor 1858, '59 and '60	358 54	
J Koon, labor,	7 00	
Crawford & Story, blacksmithing,	10 75	
H Spade, "	21 40	
John Dipner, shovel plow,	6 50	
W Kenedy, castings,	6 54	
J W McCord's admm'r saddlery,	18 96	
T B Hopkins,	7 12	
Ben Lewis, rep. on machinery,	1 00	
Simon Barr, " "	29 87	
W Ditting,	8 50	
J M Gibbony, balance on plow,	3 94	
		479 12

Printing.

John Penn Jones,	15 00	
		15 00

Out Door Relief.

John Fisher,	5 00
Hannah Ayers,	8 00
Susan Baugh,	14 00
Mary Riley,	8 00
Jane Stonebraker,	29 25
John Long,	10 50
Mrs. Baird,	10 00
Catharine Son,	24 00
Mary Daugherty,	10 00
Jas McKakin,	10 50
Mary Conner,	14 50
T Hough.	12 00
Anna Dougherty,	28 70
Sarah Burk,	15 00
Elizabeth Carls,	5 00
Wm Burley, R. R. Ticket,	1 95
Geo W Brumbaugh, funeral exp.	6 08
John Feay, medical attendence,	3 00
W R Finley, " "	5 00
G W Smith, " "	15 00
	230 48

Justices' and Constable's Fees.

W Smith,	4 20
T S Morrow,	1 20
D L Martin,	1 80
Saml Smith,	8 70
Robert Alexander,	3 37
S K Shaw,	1 70
T H Gaylor.	6 30
Walters,	1 50
Bal. due Treas. last settlement,	85 94
Treas'. com. on $1536 94 at 1½	20 43
	1557 42

We, the undersigned Auditors of Blair county, do hereby certify that we have examined, audited and adjusted the foregoing account of John Penn Jones, Esq., Treasurer of the Directors of the Poor of Blair county, and that we find it to be correct as stated, at that there is a balance of thirty-nine dollars and sixty-seven cents due said Treasurer. Witness our hands and seals this 8th day of January, 1862

R. M. MESSIMER. [SEAL.]
L. LOWRY MOORE, [SEAL.]

ACCOUNT OF JOHM McKEAGE, Acting Treasurer for the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Blair County, for the year 1861, in part.

DR. By cash from County Commissioners,		$1657 08
1862. Jan. 8. Balance due J McKeage,		22 09
		1679 17

House Expenses.

By amount paid—		
Lloyd & Henry, mdze,	55 99	
A L Holliday, groceries, &c.	51 89	
G W Patterson, " & shoes,	22 38	
McFadden, groceries &c.	168 25	
D Conrad, merchandise,	1 00	
A F Osterloh, hardware,	16 96	
J M Cooper, coal,	17 81	
Shoenthal & bro. clothing,	9 00	
L Goldman "	1 75	
Peter Kloss "	5 50	
J M Kinports "	85 75	
D K Ramey, repairs,	128 90	
Christ Yerger, "	7 80	
G W Jacobs, "	1 50	
N J Funk, lime,	2 10	
M Rhodos, house services,	10 00	
A Reeder, butchering & beef	33 82	
		570 40

Farm.

Crawford & Story, blacksmithing,	97 78	
W Lontz, repairs on pump	14 00	
W Kennedy, plow & point	9 00	
T B Hopkins, saddlery,	18 80	
B Lewis, rep. on machinery,	75	
A DeArmit, grain rake,	30 00	
John Thomas, labor,	1 75	
C. Arthurs, "	44 69	
		216 77

Salaries.

C Irvin, physician,	150 00	
Ed McGraw, Steward,	75 00	
W Burley, Director,	84 94	
		309 94

Printing,

McCrum & Dern,	15 00	
O A Traugh,	15 00	
Geo. Raymond,	15 00	
		45 00

Out Door Relief.

Mary Riley,	16 00
Susan Baugh,	12 00
Hannah Ayers,	16 00
Elizabeth Carl,	10 00
Jane Stonebraker,	24 00
Catharine Son,	12 00
Geo. Shank,	10 00
Mary Daugherty,	10 00
Mrs. Conner,	7 20
Rebeca Forrester,	27 01
Andrew Myers,	12 75
Jos. Gates,	10 20
Mrs. Wilson,	2 00
Jas. A. Bell,	6 00
Ann McConnel,	2 00
P. Miller,	5 00
David Thompson,	2 00
W Burley,	6 10
C. Kean, coffins for 1858,	231 13
S. Anderson, digging grave	1 00
W A Fluke, funeral expenses for T Beams,	11 00
T R Tooley, digging grave	2 00
T. R. Hewit, stuff for shroud,	75
T. B. Riddle, funeral exp.	8 00
D W Vanaka, coffin,	5 00
T H Burley, "	2 00
Isaac Cromer, "	5 00
T Griffin, burying child,	2 75
T F Christy, med. attendence	8 75
W B Rhodes, " "	4 00
	471 67

Constable and Justice Fees.

Jas Watters,	4 50
Jas. McPherson,	3 50
Jos. K. Ely,	5 68
Jas Cromwell,	1 00
F Nicodemus,	2 98
D McKenny,	1 50
W A Fluke,	9 90
G W Russ,	3 30
J S Haffley,	4 10
Fred Fouse,	3 50
A Markey,	1 90
W Fay,	1 50
Treasurer's Com. on $1657 68 at 1½ per cent	22 09
	$1679 19

We, the undesigned auditors of Blair county, do hereby certify that we have examined, audited and adjusted the foregoing account of John McKeage, acting treasurer of the Directors of the Poor of Blair county, and that we find a balance due the said McKeage of twenty-two dollars and nine cents. Witness our hands and seals the 8th day of January, 1862.

R. M. MESSIMER, [SEAL.]
L. LOWRY MOORE, [SEAL.]

STATEMENT
Of E. McGRAW, Steward of the Blair County POOR HOUSE.

CR. To Drafts on Treasurer,		$115 00
To cash received of—		
Overseers of the Poor of Half-Moon township, Centre co. for the support of Ann Hill,	15 25	
H. W. Moore for rent of the Deetor property.,	20 00	
Joseph Irwin for sheep,	21 00	
John Griffin, fines collected,	3 03	
Sundry persons for cabbage,	5 35	
Daniel K Ramey, for 100 bushels corn (in ear)	25 00	
Margaret Toole, for 6 bus. wheat	7 15	
Abraham Koon, 3 bus. wheat,	7 15	
David Robeson, seed corn,	3 50	
Jos Smith and others, seed corn,	2 62	
John Hays, hides and bark,	34 08	
	$255 28	

CR. By cash paid—		
James Rhodes for harvesting,	$10 50	
Simon Lydick, "	11 75	
Arch. Paul, "	15 62	
John Golden, "	15 62	
Abraham Otto, "	6 50	
Robert Lynch, "	2 25	
James McGinnes "	1 25	
Emanuel Weir, "	1 12	
Samuel Carney, "	75	
Mr. Flick. "	75	
Jane London for toll, 1861,	17 37	
C Arthurs for labor on farm,	2 00	
Cath. Rhodes, kitchen labor,	33 45	
John Long, chopping wood,	3 00	
Emanuel Wier, repairs,	1 00	
William McGinnes,	62	
Shipping Mary Mills to Philadelphia,	8 00	
Expense removing pauper from Tyrone	5 00	
Do do do Greensburg,	7 70	
Do do sundry paupers,	10 00	
Incidental expenses,	5 05	
Samuel Calvin, fees,	6 00	
John Malone, timothy seed,	3 00	
Murray and Bingham, Postage,	1 60	
R Roleoff, freight on drugs,	1 59	
Paper	1 50	
Self on account,	82 29	
	$255 28	

Proceeds of Blair Co., Alms House for the year 1861.

1034 bushels wheat, 1740 bus. corn (in ear) 445 bus. Oats, 87 bus. barley, 470 bus potatoes, 30 bus beets, 12 bus. onions, 2½ bus. small onions, 5 bus. cloverseed, 54 loads hay, 15 loads corn fodder, 2125 heads cabbage, 3 bbls pickels, 180 lbs wool Meat fed and slaughtered on the farm during the year—8056 lbs. pork, 5775 lbs. beef, 770 lbs. mutton, 120 lbs. veal. Produce of farm exchanged for groceries and merchandise—400 bus. corn (in ear) and 120 lbs lard to Lloyd & Henry, 239½ lbs lard and $8.04c. worth of cabbage to James Condron, 100 lbs. lard to C. C. Price, and 90 lbs lard exchanged with Sam S Barr for corn brooms.

Cost of farming—including farm hands, chopping wood, making rails and fence, blacksmith and wagon makers bills, farm impliments and all other bills pertaining to farming $538 31.

Proceeds of Farm on Hand Jan. 1st, 1862.

849 bus. wheat, 50 bus rye, 800 bus corn, (in ear,) 350 bus. oats, 300 bus potatoes, 20 bus beets, 5 bus onions, 2½ bus small onions, 8 bus cloverseed, 35 loads hay, (estimated,) 3 loads cornfodder (estimated), 1750 heads cabbage, 2 bbls pickels, 180 lbs wool, 7100 lbs pork, 2200 lbs beef, 525 lbs sausage, 440 lbs tallow, 1105 lbs lard, 20 bushels barley.

There were 643½ bus wheat on hand January 1st 1861, and 1034 bus raised on the farm the same year, and there are 604½ consumed in the Blair Co. Alms House during the year, and 116 bus used for seed, 2880 lbs flour sold farm hands and mechanics, and 500 lbs given to the following families as out door relief: Mrs. Ungard, Mrs. Fox Mrs Wilson and Mrs Miller; also 27 bushels of wheat to the Miller and Cochran families. And there was also $337.96cts. worth of wheat sold to Elias Baker since Jan. 1st, 1862, which will be accounted for in next annual statement.

Stock on Farm January 1st, 1862.

5 horses, 20 milch cows; stock cattle, 4 three-year-olds, 8 two-year-olds, 8 yearlings, 9 calves, 27 head of sheep, and 32 head of stock hogs.

Farm Implements,

1 four-horse wagon, 1 two horse wagon, 1 one horse wagon, 1 cart 4 ploughs, 2 harrows, 2 shovel plows, 1 cultivator, 1 two horse sled, 1 threshing machine, 1 corn sheller, 2 windmills, 1 horse rake, 1 hay elevator, &c.

Articles Manufactured in the House.

4 corn baskets, 3 hand baskets, 45 womens dresses, 28 childrens' dresses, 84 shirts, 64 smocks, 26 skirts, 6 aprons, 18 pairs pants, 22 haps, 14 sheets, 20 chaff ticks, 25 pillow cases, 5 shrouds, 1120 gallons of soft soap, 40 lbs hard soap, 556 lbs candles, 960 lbs butter, 4 bbls sour krout, 560 lbs sausage, 410 lbs tallow, and 1105 lbs lard rendered.

Monthly Report for 1861.

	Admitted.	Dismissed.	Eloped.	Births.	Deaths.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total No.
Jan.	27	6	0	1	2	44	24	31	99
Feb.	13	15	0	0	0	43	28	26	97
March,	7	5	0	0	1	45	26	27	98
April,	10	4	0	0	0	55	24	25	104
May,	6	20	0	1	0	45	20	26	91
June,	9	17	0	0	1	41	18	23	82
July,	2	17	1	0	0	34	19	13	66
August,	7	10	0	0	0	34	18	12	64
Sept.	5	5	0	0	1	34	17	12	63
Oct.	9	1	0	2	0	36	20	17	73
Nov.	12	0	0	0	0	37	25	23	85
Dec.	10	2	0	0	0	38	29	24	91

Number of inmates January 1st, 1861,	79	
Do admitted during the year,	115	
Do born,	4	
Total,		198
Discharged during the year,	112	
Eloped, " "	1	
Died, " "	5	
Total,		118
Remaining Jan. 1st, 1862,		80
Males,	45	
Females,	35	
Total,		80
Bound out,	5	
Insane,	5	
Idiotic,	7	
Blind,	2	
Colored,	4	
Deaf and dumb,	1	

Of the above number admitted there were 38 Americans; 68 Foreigners, and 9 Colored.

Number of out door paupers, Jan. 1st, 1861,	32	
Number taken charge of during the year,	83	
Total,		115
Discharged during year,	61	
Died " "	13	
		74
Remaining, Jan. 1st, 1862;		41

There were 728 wayfaring paupers accommodated with meals and lodging.

There was a balance due E. McGraw, Steward of the Poor House on the 1st day of January 1861, of		$2425 29
One year's Salary for E. McGraw as Steward and Mrs. McGraw as Matron,		500 00
One years' labor on farm per Albert McGraw,		138 00
One years' use of buggy,		10 00
		$3073 29
To cash on account see Steward's statement,		82 29
Bal. due E. McGraw, Jan. 1st, 1862.		$2991 00

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Poor in and for said County, do hereby certify that the forgoing Statements are correct.

PETER GOOD,
DAVID AURANDT,
Directors.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of JACOB H. BARNDOLLAR, dec'd. The Auditor appointed to dis ribute the balance in the hands of E. Hammond, Esq., Administrator of Jacob H. Barndollar, late of Martinsburg, Blair county, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday, the 3d day of April next, at his office in Hollidaysburg, when and where all persons interested are requested to attend, or forever after be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.
mh 21:3t AUG. S. LANDIS, Auditor.

JUST RECEIVED.—Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, for sale at very low prices, by [March 7] LLOYD & HENRY.

FISH—Mackerel and Herring, for sale by March 7 LLOYD & HENRY.

COD AND WHITE FISH for sale by March 7 LLOYD & HENRY.

FOR SALE.—A Hemlock Frame for a two-story house, 16 by 24 feet. It will be delivered in Altoona or Hollidaysburg, on short notice. ALSO—Ten thousand feet of 1½ inch plank. Inquire of the Editor.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

At our Warerooms and Manufactory,
No. 87 Bowery & 65 Chrystie St., New York.
☞ Third Avenue Cars pass our Store.

WE still continue the Wholesale and Retail Furniture Business at the old stand, No. 87 Bowery, where, with our increased facilities for manufacturing, we are enabled to offer inducements to the trade, not to be obtained elsewhere. Our warerooms, No. 87 Bowery, extending two hundred and forty-two feet through to Chrystie street, and six stories in height, form the most spacious as well as the best arranged in the city; and with the increased facilities we possess, are enabled to manufacture at lower rates than any other house in the trade. We would especially invite your attention to our stock, consisting, in part, of

Rosewood, Parlor and Chamber Furniture,
In Brocatelle, Delaine and Plush.
Mahogany, Black Walnut, and Imitation Furniture, of every description,
Enameled Chamber Furniture, in setts, from $20 to $100.

Sideboards and Extension Tables constantly on hand, and manufactured to order. Fine Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Bedsteads, new patterns; also, a large assortment of Mattresses, consisting of Patent, Spring, Curled Hair, Moss, Whalebone, and Excelsior.

We would also call your attention to our Cane, Wood and Flag Seat Chairs. We shall be able at all times to supply the trade on the most reasonable terms.

WALKER'S PATENT SWING CRADLES.

We are the sole agents for this city of *Tucker's New Style Patent Syring Bed*, the best as well as the cheapest of any in use. Retail price, $2 each.

7,000

have just been ordered by government for hospital use. March 14 -3m

A NEW
AND BEAUTIFUL EDITION
OF THE
Mistakes of Educated Men.

BY JOHN S. HART, LL. D.

11mo., muslin, price 50c; paper covers, 25c.

COPIES of this book will be sent by mail on receipt of the price, in postage stamps. Please address

J. C. GARRIGUES, Publisher,
148 South Fourth Street,
March 14 Philadelphia.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.
Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

SEIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor,
Montgomery St.—Hollidaysburg, Pa.
In the room formerly occupied by John McKeage as a Segar Store.

'One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!'

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Feb. 21, 1862.-tf

THE CONFESSIONS and EXPERIENCE of a SUFFERER.—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of young men and those who suffer with Nurvous Debility, Loss of Memory, premature Decay, &c., &c, by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned Doctors.

Single copies may be had of the author, C. A. LAMBERT, Eqs., Greenpoint, Long Island, by sending a post paid addressed envelope. Address CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y. Jan. 24-2m

☞ **To Consumptives.**—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. ED. A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
Jan. 24, 1862—3m. New York.

The Infallible Corn & Bunion Cure!

D. S. DARLING'S
CORN & BUNION SALVE

CURES WITHOUT PAIN OR INJURY.

IT softens the Corn or Bunion and wastes the excresence by exhalation, leaving the flesh and skin soft and natural.

When used according to directions, it never fails to cure. Try it! Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Sent by mail on receipt of the price, and six cents in stamps to pay postage. Price 25 cents a box. Sold by Druggists. Address

D. S. DARLING,
102 Nassau Street, New York.
Feb, 28, 1862-3 mo.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

Kollock's Levain.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. Kollock, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Feb. 28, 1862-1y.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law Hollidaysburg, Pa.

A LARGE FIRST-CLASS BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, for rent on the east end of Blair street, Hollidaysburg. Inquire of Hollidaysburg, Feb. 28. THE EDITOR.

BACON—Fresh Smoked Ham, Side and Shoulder, for sale by March 7 LLOYD & HENRY.

The Bugle Calls! The War has Begun! A War of Extermination against Bad Teeth, Bad Breath, Diseased Gums, Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.

OUR ARTILLERY IS
DR. WM. B. HURD'S

DENTAL TREASURY,

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR
PRESERVING THE TEETH,
Purifying the Breath and Mouth AND
Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

Contents,

Dr. HURD'S Celebrated MOUTH WASH, one bottle.
Dr. HURD'S Unequalled TOOTH POWDER, one box.
Dr. HURD'S Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, one bottle.
Dr. HURD'S UNRIVALLED NEURALGIA PLASTER.
Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.
FLOSS SILK for cleaning between the teeth.
TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth St., Brooklyn, (L. D.)

Price ONE DOLLAR; or, SIX for $5.

☞ The Dental Treasury makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.

☞ Full direction for use is on each article.

The following articles we can sent seperately, by mail, viz.:

The Treatise on Preserving Teeth sent, postpaid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or four stamps.

The Neuralgia Plaster, for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous headache, and Earache, sent post-paid, on receipt of EIGHTEEN CENTS, or six stamps.

The Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster (large size). for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent, post-paid, on receipt of THIRTY SEVEN CENTS

Address,
WM. B. HURD & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

☞ Dr. Hurd's Mouth wash, tooth powder, and toothache drops cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical stores: If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, one dollar, which contains them.

Now,
ARE DR. HURD'S PREPARATIONS GOOD?

The best evidence that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. Dr. William B. Hurd is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the Brooklyn *Daily Times* says:—"We are happy to know that our friend, Dr. Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectation with his mouth wash and tooth powder. The great secret of his success rests with the fact that his articles are precisely what they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use."

The well known P. T. Barnum writes:—"I found your Tooth Powder so good that my family have used it all up. We find it the best Powder for the teeth that we ever used. I shall fell obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Powder contains no acid, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth.—Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder are the best preparations in the world for curing bad breath and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of diseased bleeding gums, sore mouth, canker, etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person halvng

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth.

Dr. Hurd's toothache drops cure toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and Mechanics! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sum, you can now get preservatives, than which Rothschild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that Dyspepsia and Consumption of the Lungs often originate in Neglect of Teeth. Send for the *Treatise on Teeth*, and read Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTER.

Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For Earache and Nervous headache, apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia. Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious, and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 15 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents. *Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.*

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING?

The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to the happiness of those using them, and they want them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plaster, and not a few enclosing 37 cents for the mouth wash, to be sent by mail; but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies.—*Who will supply them?*

Now is the

CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

Shrewd agents can make a small fortune in carrying these articles around to families.—The Dental Treasury is the neatest article that a man or woman can carry around. Send for one and see, or, better, a dozen, which we will sell, as samples, for $7. Agents supplied liberally with Circulars. ☞ Now is the time to go into the business, to do good, and make a profit. We are spending thousands for the benefit of agents. New England men or women! here is something nice, and a chance to take the tide as its flood. Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

That remittances may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co. refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn; to G. W. Griffith, President Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, Brooklyn; to Joy, Coe, & Co., New York; to P. T. Barnum, Esq., New York, etc., etc. 1—20.

POETRY.

For The Whig.

Machine Poetry.

As I sat by the piano, one beautiful night,
Enjoying its melody so rich and so bright,
With no other thought pervading my mind,
Than I was the happiest youth of mankind.

My friend, he sat near me full of pleasure and mirth,
None others so happy on the top of the earth;
Nor did any dread of interruption that night,
As the ladies, like angels, flew in-doors and out.

Fleet as a spectre they flew to the door,
As knocks came against it, some two, three or four,
And this salutation could be heard mid the din:
"Why, bless me, how are ye dear! dear, can't you come in?"

Not else can I say, unless it be this,
The next thing in order the nectarine kiss;
Think on that lip for one moment to gaze,
And the touch of that bust as the rubies she'll raise.

Presently was heard a rap-rap at the door,
When in came a gentleman I'd oft seen before;
He looked all around, with a wild piercing eye,
One chap at the piano—another close by.

"Oh! I've been fooled," cries he with a grin,
And much faster went out than he had come in;
And when at the door, all trembling and faint,
To the ladies he made this dire complaint:

"I put on a fine shirt, clean collar and hose,
And am sleek as an eel from head to the toes;
My pockets of candy contain a great load,
And yet I am doomed to *skaddadle* the road."

The contempt for that juggler, as seen on his phiz,
Gave strong indications what fate would be his;
How he was bamboozled, a Cecil might know,
But without any joking, he's a very fine fellow.

But we care not at all what others may say,
There's always enjoyment at a lively soiree;
And youth is the time this enjoyment to find,
Ere old age comes on, and we fall behind.

Here the machine broke down, and we must now await repair. NIGHT-OWL.

VARIETY.

How to Save Your Eyes.

By siting in such a position as will allow the light to fall obliquely over the shoulder while reading or sewing.

By not using the eyes for such purposes by an artificial light, especially gas light.

By avoiding the special use of the eyes in the morning before breakfast.

By resting them for a half minute or so, while reading or sewing, or looking at things at a distance or up to the sky; relief is immediately felt by so doing.

Never pick any collected matter from the eyelashers or corners of the eyes with the finger nails; rather moisten it and rub it away carefully with the ball of the finger.

Keep the feet warm, and never cool the head suddenly under penalty of inflammation of the eyes.

It is better to bathe the eyes on the outside at night than morning, but it will not do harm to bathe them both morning and evening.

The moment the eye feels tired, the moment you are conscious of an effort to read or sew, lay aside the book or needle and take a walk for an hour, or employ yourself in some active exercise not requiring the close use of the eyes.

Heaven

How charming is that word heaven where no tears will never fall, no groan can be heard, no sorrow can be seen; where no sin will mar the perfect joy, no death to bring it to an end. Oh, weary heart there is rest for you. Oh, burdened heart, there is full pardon and holiness for you. Do sickness and pain make life a burden? Sickness and pain never enter there. Do sinners vex you? None but holy are there.

Do you wish perfect holiness and perfect bliss? You will find them there. Blessed Jesus, in thy name, relying on thy merits, I humbly hope for heaven!

☞ In Saratoga county, New York, an old farmer—an old hunchs he was—got out a warrant and had four boys taken up for stealing a lot of good-for-nothing pine knots, which they wanted to use for torches when they went to spear eels. The boys induced a lawyer named Bothersome to get them off, if possible. The case was a plain one, and it was clear that the Justice would send the boys to jail and fine them for the property. The lawyer went on to say:

"I want every word of my plea to be written down by your honor. I demur and shall put in a plea of *Debonis Aspertatus*, with matter that requires a plea of *Liberum Tenementum*" (by this time the squire's pen dropped); "and I specially demur on the ground that it insufficiently describes the *Locus in quo*, and demand a judgment of *Respondius Ouster* with a *Remittir*."

The old farmer was frightened, and cried out, "I withdraw the case." The Justice was confounded, and dismissed the case.

Feeding Domestic Animals.—In Germany, cattle and horses are fed five times each day, and of course a smaller quantity at each meal. Here we feed three times per day. Which plan is right? Do cattle in the wild state feed but three times a day, or do even our domestic cattle educated to three times per day, adhere to the custom when permitted to range in rich pastures? Or do they eat smaller quantities and more frequently? Are either the habits of the wild cattle or the domesticated, to be taken as pertinent example of the more judicious course to be pursued?

Cases may occur where the present custom is most convenient, such as the feeding of working cattle while their drivers are at their meals; but should this apply to fatting cattle, milch cows, or cattle not in use?

Mr. Snipe's Litany.—From doctor's pills, and western chills, and other ills, deliver us.

From want of gold, and wives that scold and maidens old, and sharpers "sold," deliver us.

From Cossack spears, mock auctioneers, and womans tears, deliver us.

From stinging flies, and greenish eyes, and bakers' pies and babies' cries' a man that lies, and cloudy skies, and love that dies, deliver us.

From bearded females, strong minded women, (this won't jingle,) female lectures and all other masculine ladies, deliver us.

From creaking doors, a wife that snores confounded bores, deliver us.

From modest "girls," with waving curls and teeth of pearls, oh! never mind about delivering us!

Expressive Thoughts—How musically and beautifully some people express their thoughts. Are not the following definitions in quaint, curious, pleasant style?

Religion—A key which opens wide the gates of Heaven.

Death—A knife which the ties of earth are riven.

Earth—A descent through which pilgrims wend their way.

—A home of rest which ends life's weary way.

Heaven—A land of light, and of love, supreme.

Faith—An anchor dropped beyond the vale of earth.

The Peach Crop.—From present indications, says the *Delawaren*, the largest peach crop ever gathered in Delaware will reward the labors of our husbandmeu this year. So far everything has been very favorable, not a bud blasted or a tree killed by the frost. The cold weather has kept down the sap, and unless we have strange weather in March no harm can now be done by frost to this crop.

☞ The Oswego *Times* says that at a recent wedding in that city, the bridegroom, being an army officer, wore his side arms at the nuptials. A little wide awake brother of the bride was attracted by the display of weapons, and as he has another sister whose 'true love' is a carpenter, he boldly inquired: "Ma, when J—— comes to marry Milly, will he wear his saw and hatchet by his side?"

☞ The Providence Press says that one night lately, when the streets were a glare of ice, a citizen was accosted by an Irishman, who desired to be put on the road to Woonsocket.

"Woonsocket!" said the astonished gentleman, "whom do you want to see in Woonsocket in this kind of going?"

"An' faith," says Pat, "its myself I want to see there, sure."

Pat received the necessary directions.

A Good Dividend.—A broker, when escorting home a fair damsel, asked her what sort of money she liked best. Of course the blushing beauty instantly suggested matri-money. "What interest does it bring?" inquired the note shaver. "If properly invested," faltered the fair charmer, "if *properly* invested, it will double the original stock every three years."

Side Judges.—Judge Mattocks while in the court requested one of the side judges to scratch his back. After having it done to his satisfaction, he remarked that "it was a great comfort to have sime one to scratch one's back when it itched." and added, "I have often wondered what side judges were elected for, but at last I have found out their use."

☞ John Jones has no objection to the lick her law when applied to Jane. Jane Jones contends as stoutly for the liquor law, as applicable to John. Jane's argument is simple and conclusive. When John does lick her he does liquor. Therefore, if John can't liquor, he won't lick her—the conclusion she wishes to reach.

☞ The last dog story is of two dogs who fell to fighting in a saw-mill. In the course of the tussel one of the dogs went plump against a saw in rapid motion, which cut him in two instanter. The hind legs ran away, but the fore legs continued the fight, and whipped the other dog.

A Nice Place.—A correspondent in our army in South Carolina says that the soldiers at Port Royal and Tybee are having fresh shad and green peas, brought in to them by the negroes. It is as warm as summer, and corn and grass are from six inches to a foot high. They will have green corn presently.

Light Cake.—One cup of sugar, 2 eggs ½ cup of melted butter, 1½ cups full of milk, 2 teaspoonfulls cream of tartar mixed with the flour, 1 teaspoonful of soda, flour enough to make a stiff batter, It will bake in 20 minutes if the oven is hot.

Winser Cake.—Two cupfuls Indian meal, 4 cupfuls flour, 4 cupfuls milk, ½ cupful molasses, 1 teaspoonful of soda, bake in pound cake tins. Half the quantity may be used.

☞ Reverdy Johnston has been elected to the U. S. Senate, by the Maryland legislature, to succeed Mr. Kennedy. Mr. Johnston is a man with a national reputation, and a warm Union man.

☞ A traitor is a creature having "no "rights which white men are bound to respect." This plain law, and we have no doubt that Judge Taney, Chief of the U. S. Supreme Court, would so decide.

DIRECTORY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG.

HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS LEAVE.

Morning—		
Philadelphia Through	7	A M.
Eastern Way	11.10	"
Western Way		"
Altoona		"
Duncansville	9	A M.
Bedford		"
Martinsburg	1	P M.
Williamsburg		"
Altoona	1.30	P. M.
Evening—		
Philadelphia Through	8	P M.
Harrisburg "		"
Pittsburgh "		"
Duncansville "		"

MAILS ARRIVE.

Morning—		
Philadelphia Through	9.20	A M.
Harrisburg "		"
Pittsburg "		"
Western Way		"
Altoona		"
Martinsburg	11	A. M.
Williamsburg		"
Evening—		
Eastern Way	4.00	P. M.
Philadelphia Through	4	P. M.
Altoona		"
Bedford	5	P. M.

List of Post Offices in Blair County.

Post Office.	*Post Master.*
Altoona,	G. W. Patton.
Antestown,	B. F. Bell.
Arch Spring,	I. C. Caldwell.
Bruce,	David Aurandt.
Canoe Creek.	D. W. Brown.
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe.
East Freedom,	John B. Kephart.
El Dorado,	John J. Canan.
Fostoria,	A. B. Myers.
Frankstown,	H. P. Kephart.
Hollidaysburgh,	James Bingham.
Martinsburgh,	J. G. Herbst.
Newry,	Landon Reeve.
Olivia,	S. B. Ewing.
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers.
Sarah,	Paul Mauk.
Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey.
Spang's Mills,	R. Todd.
Springfield Furnace,	A. McAllister.
Tipton,	W. P. Dysart.
Tyrone,	Harriet M. Stewart.
Williamsburgh,	W. J. Spencer.
Yellow Springs,	J. M. Kinkead.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

	Salary.
Abraham Lincoln, of Ill., President,	$25,000
Hannibal Hamlin, of Me., V. President,	8,000

THE CABINET.

W. H. Seward, of N. Y., Sec. of State,	8,000
S. P. Chase, of Ohio, Sec. of Treasury,	8,000
C. B. Smith, of Ind., Sec. of Interior,	8,000
Gideon Welles, of Conn., Sec. of Navy,	8,000
Edwin M. Stanton, of Pa., Sec. of War,	8,000
Edward Bates, of Missouri, Att'y Gen.,	8,000
Montg'y Blair, of Md., P. M. General,	8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Roger B. Taney, of Md., Chief Justice,			6,500
J M Wayne, of Ga., Associate Justice,			6,000
John Catron, of Tenn.,	"	"	6,000
J. A. Campbell, of Ala.,	"	"	6,000
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.,	"	"	6,000
R. C. Grier, of Penn.,	"	"	6,000
Nathan Clifford, Me.,	"	"	6,000
Noah H. Swayne of O.,	"	"	6,000

One vacancy,

Court meets the first Monday in December at Washington.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM BLAIR COUNTY.

Hon S S. Blair, Member of House of Rep's.
Lewis W. Hall, member of the State Senate.
Thaddeus Banks, member of State Legislature.

COUNTY OFFICERS

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
A. S. Morrow, Prothonotary.
Samuel McCamant, Sheriff.
H. A. Caldwell, Register and Recorder.
Geo. L. Cowen, Geo. Koon, and James M. Kinkead, County Commissioners.
H. A. Caldwell, Clerk to Commissioners.
John McKeage, Treasurer.
Peter Good and David Aurandt, Directors of Poor.
Edward McGraw, jr, Steward of Poor House.
Maxwell B. Smith, Mercantile Appraiser.
A. M. Lloyd, Robert Messimer, and L. L. Moore, Auditors.
James L. Gwin, County Surveyor.
James A. Freeman, Coroner.
John Mitchell, Supt. of Common Schools.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers, Justices of the Peace.
William Jack, Burgess.
Wm. Johnston, David K. Ramey, A. Vowinkle, David Watson, Joseph Baldridge and Joseph Reed, Town Council.
Lewis H. Williams, Clerk to Town Council.
A. S. Landis, Borough Treasurer.
A. Reeder, Weigh Master.
G. W. Russ, Constable.
S. Calvin, J. D. Rea, John Cresswell, Thad. Banks, Samuel Barr, and John L. Hemphill, School Directors.
John Cresswell, Treasurer of School Board.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governer. A. G. Curtin, of Centre county.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, W. M. Meredith, of Philad.
Adjutant General, Alex. L. Russell, of Bedford.
Auditor Gen'l, Thomas E. Cochran, York Co.
Surveyor General, C. Souther, Warren.
State Treasurer, H. D. Moore, Philadelphia.
Supt. of Common Schools, Thos. H. Burrows.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, Walter H. Lowrie.
Associate Justices, George W. Woodward, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland Co.
Hon. David Wilmot, of Bradford Co.

J. H. KEATLEY,

Attorney at Law.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

References:

Governo A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Penna.
James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Centre Co Penna.

ALTOONA DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. Stewart Banks, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ———— Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

Mountain R. A. Chapter, No. 189, A. Y. M., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P.M., in the same room as above.

Mountain Council No. 9, A. Y. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Commandery, No. 10, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clok, P. M., in same room as above.

Altoona Lodge, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

Veranda Lodge, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Jacob M Cherry, John W. Humes, Justices of the Peace.
John Allison, Burgess.
Town Council—John Louden, Jacob Hesser, S M Woodkok, Clerk to Council.
Daniel Laughman, Borough Treasurer.
School Directors—Henry C Dern, James Lowther.
J B Hileman, Treasurer of School Board.
Joseph K Ely, High Constable.
Joseph K Ely, Collector of Taxes.
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Wagner, Joshua Kelley.
Judge—E W—John B Warfel. W W—Michael Clabaugh. N W—John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—E W—John Hickey, Wm Rodamore. W W—Geo W Kessler, John Bowman, N W—Robt Green, Alex McCormick.
Auditor—John A Nickels.

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,

MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

THE PILES CURE.

Darling's Tumour Ointment,

REDUCES the inflamation and dispels protruding Piles by exhalation, so that the parts may be returned to their place, without pain or injury, in a few days.

It is also a superior remedy for tumours of any kind wherever it can be applied with the finger or a camel's hair brush.

Sent by mail on receipt of a letter enclosing a 25 cent piece, and six cents in stamps.

Price 25 cents a box.

Address D. S. DARLING,
102 Nassau Street, New York.

Feb. 28, 1862-3 mo.

NOTICE.

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.

JNO. H. KEATLEY

Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN

BLAIR & DEAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,
Oct. 18, '61-6m

S. M. WOODKOK,

Attorney at Law,

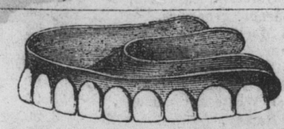
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

October 1, 1861-tf.



TEETH—TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15. 1861.

For Sewing Machines.

JONAS BROOK & BRO'S

PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON

200 & 500 yds. White, Black & Colored.

This thread being made particularly for Sewing Machines, is *very Strong, Smooth and Elastic.* Its strength is not impaired by washing, nor by friction of the needle. For machines, use Brooks' Patent Glace,

For upper thread,

and Brooks' Patent Six Cord, Red Ticket,

For under thread.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the country. Also, in cases of 100 dozen each assorted Nos., by

WM. HENRY SMITH, Sole Agent,
Nov. 8.-6 mos. 36 Veesey st., New York.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

BOOTS and SHOES, Manufactured and Repaired by
J. M. ALBRIGHT,
Walnut st., Hollidaysburg.
Oct. 23 '61-tf

NEW STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

IN ALTOONA.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, such as: Continental Cook, and Herald Cook.

The *Elm Gas Burner* which is far superior for Parlors, to Silvers' Gas Burner.

The *Ida Gas Burner* and the *Gem Gas Burner*, these are *the* Stoves of the Season. He has also, the *Egg*, and every variety of Stoves.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

Store and Shop on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward.

STEPHEN WINTERS.

Altoona, Oct, 25, 1861.

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN AND MARINES AND WIDOWS OR OTHER HEIRS of those who have died or been killed in the service. CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.

Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions. Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars.

CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.

[November 1, 1861.]

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

J. M. COOPER. S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.

JAS. M. COOPER & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS OF PORTER, MILLIKEN AND CO.)

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous Coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.

Hollidaysburg, Nov 1, 1861.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION,

DR. THOS. F. CHAPMAN will send to all who wish it, (free of charge,) the Recipe for making and using a beautiful Balm, that will effectually remove Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, &c., &c., leaving the skin smooth, clean and beautiful; also, full directions for using Pelatreau's Celebrated Stimulant, warranted to start a full growth of Whiskers, or a *Moustache*, in less than 30 days. Either of the above can be obtained by return mail, by addressing (with stamps for return postage,) Dr. Thomas F. Chapman, Practical Chemist, 831 Broadway, New York.

January 24, 1862—2m.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK neatly executed at this office.

DARLING'S

LIVER REGULATOR,

AND

LIFE BITTERS,

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorders of the system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations, equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, all bilious complaints—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controlled and cured by those remidies.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR removes the morbid and billious deposits from the stomache and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction, restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a superior family medicine, much better than pills, and much easier to take.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

Read the following Testimony:

Jas. L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street New York writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with Piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR and LIFE BITTERS, and now consider myself entirely cured."

Hon. John A. Cross writes: "Brooklyn, March 15, 1860.—In the Spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of DARLING'S LINER REGULATOR. It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Studley, Esq., 128 East 28th Street, N. Y., writes: "August 13, 1860.—I had difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, and LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Tellow, 11 Christopher Street, N. Y., writes: "Feb. 29, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and Bilious remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes, "February 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS, and was entirely cured. I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 8th Street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: August 5, 1860—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR. I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a family medicine. When our children are out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

Reader, if you need either or both of these most excellent Remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, take no other, but inclose One Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or remidies will be sent according to your directions by mial or express, post paid.

Address, DAN'L. S. DARLING,
120 Nassau St., New York.

Put up in 50 cents and $1 Bottles each.

Jan. 3, 1862.—6m.

SOMETHING NEW!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

DOWNER'S

Patent Hemmer and Shield,

FOR HAND SEWING.

Is pronounced by all who have used it "just the thing" for those using the needle, as it completely protects the finger, and makes a neat and uniform hem while the operator is sewing.

One half the labor of sewing is saved by using this Remarkable Simple and Novel invention.

No lady should be without it. It is also "just the thing" for girls to use learning to sew.

Its remarkable cheapness brings it within reach of the million. Sample sent by mail on receipt of the price, 25 cents.

Descriptive Circulars furnished on application. A liberal discount to the trade.

Enterprising Agents (wanted in every town and county throughout the United States and Canada,) will find most profitable employment in selling this useful article, as it meets with ready sales wherever offered—has no competition—and profits are very large.

$150 per month can be realized.

Address, A. H. DOWNER,
412 Broadway, New York,
Patentee and Sole Proprietor.

N. B.—General and exclusive Agencies will be granted on the most liberal terms.

[Jan. 3d, 1862. 3mos.]

THE WHIG

Is published every Friday morning at one dollar and fifty cents per annum payable in advance; one dollar and seventy-five cents if not paid within six months, and two dollars if not until the termination of the year.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

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	One insertion.	Two do.	Three do
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One column,	15 00	22 00	35 00

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☞ No reports, resolutions or proceedings of any corporation, society, association, and no communication designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest can be inserted u[nless] as an advertisement.

☞ Advertis[ements] ked with the number of i[nsertions] be continued till fo[rbid] ing to these terms.